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Pittville Spa.

CHELTENHAM; AND ITS MINERAL SPAS.

Cheltenham has, for years past, been one of the most favourite winter residences in England; and there are few places which, in summer, blend so agreeably the pleasures of the country with the comforts and conveniences of a town. Its streets have the cheerful aspect of a place of considerable population, though many of them are wooded and planted as pleasure grounds. Its neighbourhood offers sources of exhaustless amusement, in the great beauty of the scenery; the geological treasures of its surrounding hills; and the remains both of Roman and mediæval antiquity which are in its immediate vicinity. And, in addition to attractions so rarely combined, its mineral waters present a remedy that has seldom failed in the cure or mitigation of many of the disorders which shorten or embitter existence.

From the published opinions of medical writers of high character, it appears that in those premonitory symptoms, which, if neglected, lay the foundation of serious organic and functional affections;—which usually commence with, or arise from, constipation of the bowels;—and which, if attended to in time, are easily overcome; two or three courses of the Cheltenham waters very seldom fail to effect a cure. Where there is a tendency to plethora, or general fullness of blood, they are equally efficacious; and in dyspepsia, or indigestion; in bilious and liver complaints; in

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jaundice; in sick head-ache; and in a variety of disorders connected with impurity of the blood, or derangement of the system, they have been found, when taken under proper advice, to be an invaluable remedy.

The Mineral Waters of Cheltenham consist of three classes: the *Saline*, the *Sulphurous*, and the *Chalybeate;* and in these there are varieties, merely in the *proportions* of their several contents, as will be seen by the analyses of the most eminent chemists, tables of which are annexed. With properties so various, they may be used in all the ordinary disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels; in many cases of gout and rheumatism; in scrofula and diseases of the skin; in nervous affections; and in the many complaints originating in debility occasioned by a languid circulation, or by residence in unhealthy climates.

While deriving health from the remedies which nature has thus provided, the invalid is surrounded by constant sources of amusement and objects of interest. Amongst those in the town itself we may indicate the following:—

LORD NORTHWICK'S PICTURE GALLERY. One of the best and most extensive provincial collections of the ancient and modern schools of painting; and open to the public by the liberality of its noble owner. The originals of some celebrated engraved pictures are to be found in this gallery.

Thirlestane House—Lord Northwick's.

The **PROPRIETARY COLLEGE**, a new and spacious edifice

WELLCOME LIBRARY

in which from three to four hundred scholars receive an education of the highest class. It was established a few years ago, and already ranks with the best scholastic institutions of the country; and has been remarkable for the number of its students who have succeeded in obtaining honors at the Universities, and at Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe.

Royal Old Wells.

The Royal Old Wells and Walks, open throughout the day, and celebrated for an avenue of noble elms; the growth of upwards of a century; the spire of the Parish Church forming the terminating object of a vista of unexampled beauty. An excellent band plays here every morning during the hours when the Waters of the Spa are usually drunk; and there are musical promenades three evenings in the week, with occasional fêtes and other entertainments.

The Montpellier Spa and gardens, with their promenade walks, pleasure grounds, and spacious pump room and rotunda, with billiard rooms adjoining. Connected with this establishment are extensive hot and cold baths, which are conveniently situated in the Bath Road.

Pittville Spa, its splendid pump room and pleasure grounds of unrivalled beauty and magnificence; with the additional attractions of a very good band, musical promenades every evening, and occasional summer fêtes.

The Cambray Spa, a neat little Gothic building, especially frequented for its Chalybeate Waters.

St. Mary's Church.—A fine old cruciform structure having a lofty spire rising from its centre. Remarkable for the richness of the tracery of its windows, one of which is of the "Rose" form, and much admired by archæologists, who will find many objects both in the interior and exterior of the building likely to afford them interest. There is an ancient stone cross in the churchyard.

St. Peter's Church.—A recent and very beautiful structure, of the style which, in England, is termed Saxon and Norman, and on the Continent Byzantine; a mixture of Roman and Saracenic; of which the earliest specimens are the Churches built in Italy, in the time of Constantine. Its interior is well worth inspection.

Christ Church.—Its tower, a very handsome specimen of Gothic architecture.

The Literary and Philosophical Institution, with lecture room; well-supplied reading room; museum; and a very good library.

The General Hospital, a beautiful and well-placed building, devoted to an excellent charity, and supported by voluntary contributions.

The Training Schools, now in course of erection, are also objects of interest and importance.

The Promenade.

The numerous detached Villas, and the wooded walks and drives of the Promenade (which is more beautiful, though less extensive, than the celebrated Lime-tree avenue of Berlin), will be considered by strangers as amongst the peculiar attractions of Cheltenham.

The Park, an extensive area about a mile from the centre of the town, is laid out as a carriage drive, with spacious gravelled footpaths, planted on either hand with trees and ornamental shrubs, and affording complete shade even in the hottest weather.

The summer exhibitions of the Floral and Horticultural Society are well attended, and deserving of notice.

At the Assembly Rooms, and Rotunda, concerts of the highest class are frequently given; and the Club Rooms of the former establishment are open, on a monthly subscription, to members of the principal London clubs, and to any stranger on his introduction by a permanent member.

The Railway Station of the Great Western is situated within five minutes' walk of the principal hotels, and possesses every accommodation for the conveyance of passengers by flys and omnibusses to all parts of the town.

The Station of the Bristol and Birmingham Railway is about a mile and a half from the High Street, whence omnibusses and other conveyances meet all the trains.

Gloucester, with its noble Cathedral and many other objects of antiquarian interest, its Docks, &c., &c. is distant only seven miles by railway.

Tewkesbury.—The Abbey Church of which is admitted to be one of the finest structures of the kind existing in the county, is distant eight miles.

Many of the Village Churches, in the immediate neighbourhood, are also exceedingly interesting from the architectural beauties and antiquarian peculiarities which they exhibit; and in several there are monuments and brasses of much historical and archæological interest. Among those most worthy of notice may be mentioned—*Badgworth, Bishop's Cleeve, Charlton, Dowdeswell, Cubberley, Deerhurst, Elkstone, Swindon, Winchcomb*, &c., &c.

Within a range of five or ten miles there are many other places and objects of great interest, ample notices of which will be found in "Guides to the Town and Neighbourhood."

Most of these are approached by rides or drives of beautiful variety; and many of them are within easy reach of the pedestrian. If a botanist he will find abundant employment and infinite amusement; and if a geologist he will rarely have an opportunity of studying the oölitic and lias formations to greater advantage than in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.*

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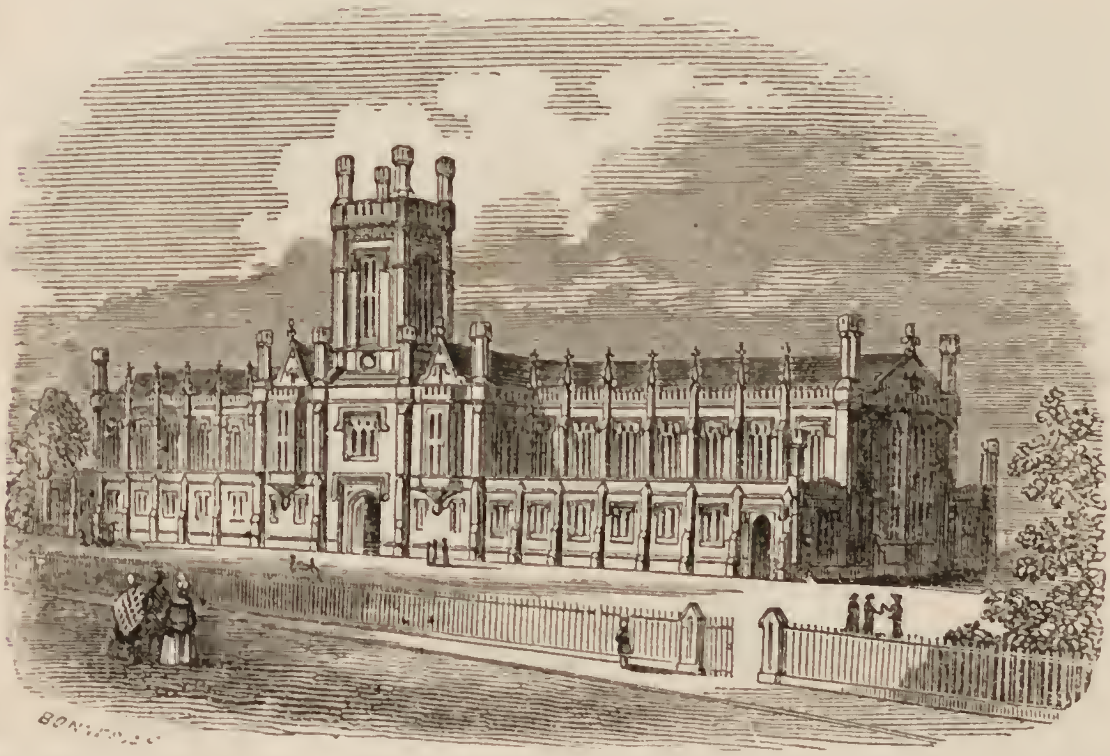
* The botanist may obtain valuable information as to the most interesting specimens, and their localities, in the Botanical works of Messrs. Buckman and Lees; and the Geology of the neighbourhood has been very ably described in the work of Sir R. I. Murchison.

House rent, and the expenses of living are moderate; and for change of air, to the inhabitants of the crowded commercial and manufacturing cities of the north, or to those of London, and the more relaxing portions of the southern coast, few places offer greater facilities and inducements than Cheltenham. It is connected by railway communication with almost every part of the kingdom, and from most places (as will be seen by the following table of distances), it may be approached by an easy railway journey of a few hours.

From	London it is	121	miles.	From	Liverpool it is	144	miles.
,,	Edinburgh ..	398	,,	,,	Lancaster ..	172	,,
,,	Glasgow....	335	,,	,,	Plymouth ..	170	,,
,,	York	191	,,	,,	Exeter	120	,,
,,	Leeds......	160	,,	,,	Southampton	132	,,
,,	Hull	180	,,	,,	Birmingham	46	,,
,,	Derby......	87	,,	,,	Bristol	44	,,
,,	Manchester	129	,,	,,	Leamington	40	,,
,,	Bath	43	,,	,,	Worcester ..	24	,,
,,	Clifton	44	,,	,,	Malvern....	24	,,

In winter—in addition to an extensive circle of society, where the serious and the gay, the student and the idler, may alike find companions whose pursuits are similar to their own—Cheltenham has always been celebrated for the variety of its amusements. Its public balls are brilliantly and numerously attended; its private hospitalities are unbounded; and its hunting appointments have long been familiar to the sportsman. It is seldom that advantages so various are met with in the same locality.



Proprietary College.

ANALYSES
OF THE
PRINCIPAL MINERAL WATERS OF CHELTENHAM.

ROYAL OLD WELLS.

By F. A. ABEL AND THOMAS H. ROWNEY,
Of the Royal College of Chemistry, London.

SULPHURETTED SALINE WATER.—No. 1.

Temperature of the Water, 57,2° F; Temperature of the Air at the time of observation, 71, 6° F.; Reaction of the Water distinctly Alkaline; Acetate of Lead Paper blackened; Taste Saline; Smell of Sulphuretted Hydrogen; Specific Gravity, 1,0064 at 60° F.

	Grains in an Imperial Gallon.		Grains in an Imperial Gallon.
Sulphate of Soda	234,0562	Carbonate of Iron	0,5999
Chloride of Sodium	229,7876	Phosphate of Lime	Traces.
Chloride of Magnesium....	52,6197	Phosphate of Iron	0,1834
Chloride of Calcium	9,2575	Silicic Acid	1,0129
Bromide of Calcium	2,0272	Organic Crenic Acid	16,8245
Iodide of Calcium	Traces.	Matter Extractive Matter	0,0231
Carbonate of Magnesia....	1,9719		
Carbonate of Lime	22,0808		570,4447

Amount of Residue obtained by direct experiment, 572,2451.—Free Carbonic Acid in the Water at 57,2° F.; 32,705 Cubic Inches in an Imperial Gallon.—Sulphuretted Hydrogen not present in estimable quantities.

STRONG SALINE WATER.—No. 4.

Temperature of the Water, 57,2° F., Temperature of the Air at the time of Observation, 71,6° F.; Reaction of the Water slightly Alkaline; Taste Saline; Smell, slight of Sulphuretted Hydrogen; Specific Gravity, 1,00795, at 60° F.

	Grains in an Imperial Gallon.		Grains in an Imperial Gallon.
Sulphate of Potassa	Traces.	Carbonate of Lime	17,0611
Sulphate of Soda	94,9410	Phosphate of Lime	Traces.
Chloride of Sodium	590,3310	Silicic Acid	2,7468
Chloride of Magnesium ..	8,0003	Organic Crenic Acid	0,3332
Bromide of Magnesium ..	3,0632	Matter Extractive Matter	18,0530
Iodide of Magnesium	0,4361		
Carbonate of Magnesia ..	6,8026		741,7683

Amount of Solid Matter found by direct experiment, 741,7774.—Free Carbonic Acid in the Water at 57,2° F., 25,294 Cubic Inches in an Imperial Gallon.—Sulphuretted Hydrogen—a trace.

CAMBRAY SPA.

THE APERIENT SALINE.

The Analysis of Michael Faraday, Esq., F.R.S., &c. in a Wine Imperial Pint.

Specific Gravity 1006.7.

SALTS IN A DRY STATE.

	GRAINS.
Muriate of Soda	51.06
Muriate of Lime	8.60
Muriate of Magnesia	a trace
Sulphate of Soda	17.04
Carbonate of Lime	0.80
Carbonate of iron	a mere trace.
	77.50

CARBONATED CHALYBEATE.

The Analysis of Frederick Accum, Esq., F.L.S., &c., in a Wine Gallon.

Specific Gravity, 1.0011.

	GRAINS.
Carbonate of Iron	7.05
Muriates of Lime and Magnesia	15.50
Muriate and Sulphate of Soda..	24.00
Sulphate of Lime	9.00
Carbonate of Magnesia and Lime	8.95
	64.50

Carbonic Acid Gas 24 Cubic Inches.

MONTPELLIER SPA.

As determined by T. Cooper, Esq.

No. 2.—IODURETTED AND SULPHURETTED SALINE.

Gaseous Contents in a Pint:	
Sulphuretted Hydrogen,	1.6 cub. in.
Carbonic Acid ……	.4
Saline Contents:	GRAINS.
Muriate of Soda ……….	35.3
Sulphate of Soda ……….	28.4
——— of Magnesia ……	7.2
——— of Lime ……….	3.1
Oxide of Iron ………….	.42
Hydriodate of Soda ……..	.15
Specific Gravity, 1.008.	74.57

No. 4.—PURE SALINE.

Gaseous Contents in a Pint:	
Carbonic Acid……..	1.4 cub. in.
Saline Contents:	GRAINS.
Muriate of Soda ……….	52.4
Sulphate of Magnesia ……	14.2
——— of Soda ……….	17.2
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ……	1.2
Sulphate of Lime ……….	2.7
Carbonate of Lime, and Carbonate of Magnesia ……..	1.1
Hydriodate of Soda, and Hydro bromate of Soda—a trace	
Specific Gravity, 1,009.	88.8

No. 4, "A."—STRONG IODURETTED SALINE.

Gaseous Contents in a Pint:	
Carbonic Acid ……	1.6 cub. in.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	A trace.
Saline Contents:	GRAINS.
Muriate of Soda ……….	51.4
——— of Lime ……….	8.3
——— of Magnesia ……	7.5
Sulphate of Soda ……….	14.0
——— of Magnesia ……	17.1
——— of Lime ……….	2.1
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ……	2.4
Carbonate of Lime, and Carbonate of Magnesia ……..	3.2
Hydriodate of Soda ……..	.25
Specific Gravity, 1.0101.	106.25

No. 5.—IODURETTED MAGNESIAN SALINE.

Gaseous Contents in a Pint:	
Carbonic Acid ..	1.2 cub. in.
Saline Contents:	GRAINS.
Sulphate of Magnesia……	47.0
——— of Lime ……	3.1
Muriate of Magnesia ……	10.5
——— of Lime ……….	13.1
——— of Soda ……….	9.7
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ……	1.7
Oxide of Iron ………….	.4
Hydriodate of Soda, with a very small quantity of Hydrobromate of Soda ……..	.35
Specific Gravity, 1.009.	85.85

PITTVILLE SPA.

Analysis by F. A. Abel & T. H. Rowney, of the Royal College of Chemistry.

Depth of the Main Well, about 90 Feet. Temperature of the Water, 57° F. Temperature of the Air at the Time of Observation, 67° F. Reaction with Litmus *Alkaline.* Taste of the Water, agreeably Saline; smell: slight of Sulphurated Hydrogen. Specific gravity, 1,0063 at 60° F.

		Grains in an Imp. Gall.
	Sulphate of Potassa……	2,9512
	Sulphate of Soda ……	112,8666
	Chloride of Sodium ….	481,1933
	Bromide of Sodium ……	3,2928
	Iodide of Sodium……..	traces.
	Carbonate of Soda ……	20,1481
	Carbonate of Lime ……	7,7021
	Carbonate of Magnesia ..	11,3897
	Phosphate of Lime ……	traces.
	Silicic Acid …………	2,7755
Organic Matter	Crenic Acid …………	0,3591
	Extractive Matter ……	3,4993
		646,1777

Free Carbonic Acid in the Water at 50° F.
16,254 cubic inches in imperial gallon.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen present in inestimable qualities.

Amount of fixed Residue found by direct experiment …… 645,6053

H. Davies, Printer, 1, Montpellier Street, Cheltenham.
1849.